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publication wish to have rejected articles returned, the

Flag and Canal.

The ratification of the Colombian treaty will be the next to the last step toward the practical realization of one of the finest of national ideals, an American canal connecting the two oceans by the best route.

The last step but one. Colombia has yet to ratify the treaty. This fact should be kept in mind to-day by those who believe honestly, and in some cases with good reason, that there are provisions of the treaty as negotiated which might be bettered by amendment. The treaty that gives us the canal must

be written in a form not only acceptable to us, but tolerable also in the view of the other contracting Government. Let no difference of opinion over nonessentials endanger the main object of fer to camp out.

the nation's desire, an American canal by way of Panama, begun at once. The glory of voting into existence future highway of the world's commerce, the new link between our own East and West in peace and in war, should belong to neither political party.

as they alike can claim the flag. Therefore remember the flag, and speed the spade!

Democrats and Republicans should alike

be able for all time to claim the canal.

The Craze to Tax.

An instructive instance of a noticeable tendency of the times is afforded by its outcropping in Pennsylvania, described by the Wilkes-Barre Daily News:

The bill to tax coal four mills on the dollar of value has made its appearance in the Legislature. It is estimated that if it becomes a law it will add to the revenues of the State about \$750,000 an-

" Coal men say that the proposed legislation does not really concern them. The public, they say, will pay the bill. Should the measure bed law they will, they say, increase the price of coal

To raise more money for public expenditures is the absorbing purpose of numerous statesmen. The search for something to tax is furious, and discovery is supposed to make the finder's political

If a tax is a " revenue producer," it is hailed as a measure of public benefit which to resist is to serve private interests as against the State. The " revenueproducing " official, the financial expert in office who can suggest plausible means for increasing the State's income, is a master in political economy, at least

in his own estimation. where is full of danger. There can be no trouble, we presume, about taxing coal in Pennsylvania. Millions may be raised thereby, instead of the modest threequarters of a million expected from the bill described by our Wilkes-Barre contemporary. But just as surely as this tax is imposed, just as surely will the price of coal be raised, and, as inevitably again, the increase of price will be a burden and a check upon industry the

land over. The enormous and often successful pressure for higher wages now being felt is bound to clip off some of the fringe of industry, where business on a mino scale has been able to live under the conditions that exist. Confidence and activity cannot fail to be impaired throughout the entire industrial world, and if the laboring men think that victory all along the line in their movement for better pay will help the wage-earning world they make a grave and pitiable mistake. But if, in addition to the hasty demands of labor, there is to be an in crease in State extravagance and in the weight and spread of taxation, the effects will be doubly unfortunate.

Light taxation and industrial enterprise free of coercion or oppression are prosperity's indispensable companions.

Newsboys and Their Temptations.

We print to-day a letter from a woman whose laudable interest in the welfare of the newsboys leads her to take issue with some remarks recently made by us in opposition to a bill for the restricn and regulation of their business, which has been introduced into the Leglature at Albany.

Mrs. Bassows estimates the number of newsboys in New York at 5,000, and chably their number is not less. Even If these boys " bring home an aggregate \$ \$6,000 every night," that amount, she thinks, cannot compensate for the loss them of subsequent earning power because of the bad habits which result. personarily, from their irregular street Mrs. Hannows thinks that " the normal boy, with normal up-bringing, who goes to achool while these youngsters are yelling their warm through the stracts, gots about of them in later The newstoys, she assumes, ap back into the ranks of the jounger the tramp, the ignorant unemployed and, perhaps, of estimitate

This is a question of fact and we have no comparative statistics by which to determined As Mr Langest of the Boriets for the Prevention of transity to fibility says, in a protest against the new bill, terreture on the streets are not subject to werse dangers thus those which surround " milorimuse arrising who have no arrapation to arguge even a part of beir time." After all, the great evil to proved it. ness, and the more fact that the news-

which goes far to compensate for evils

inseparable from their occupation. It must be admitted even by the stoutest advocates of this bill that the Justices of Special Sessions speak with the authority of large and particular knowledge of the subject, and they agree with Mr. LINDSAY. Accordingly, they have united in a protest against the measure. "If the bill is passed," says Justice MAYER, "a great deal of hardship will be imposed on the honest poor," for it "robs the Magistrate of all judgment and compels him by set rules to lock up a child, irrespective of extenuating circumstances or surrounding conditions. Justice OLMSTED, who is presiding in the Children's Court, says that the bill ignores " the complex condition in this city, by reason of which the case of each child is different from that of every other."

The committee of philanthropists who are pushing the measure have sent out a circular in which are printed photographs of sleeping newsboys huddled up at night in outdoor places or in cellars. The inference is that the poor urchins have nowhere else to sleep and are compelled to endure an experience which appeals to general sympathy; but, actually, the hardship is not forced on them. If they have not homes of their own to which they can go, there are lodging houses in which they can sleep, especially provided for children by the abundant philanthropy of the city, and they would be well able to pay the trifling cost if they did not prefer to waste their earnings at " craps " or in tossing pennies. Besides, the little adventurers pre-

The trouble with them is not that they are outcasts, but that they are so often inveterate gamblers, ready to sacunder the American flag the greatest rifice a bed at night, or even a meal, engineering enterprise of history, the in order to gratify their love for chance. Is this a habit which comes to them because of their street employment? If so, as Justice WYATT remarks, as a result of his experience in the Children's Court, they are sufficiently protected against the evil by the present law, if its provisions are carried out.

Moreover, are not other boys addicted to " craps " and to the same extent, when they can get the pennics? The circular sent out by the advocates of the bill quotes the president of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children as saying that over 30 per cent. of the street newsboys and bootblacks become inmates of our penal institutions." Do the records of our Children's Court present any indication that newsboys are more likely to fall into crime than boys who do not work on the streets? The testimony of the Justices of that court seems to imply otherwise. Their judgment seems to be that their work is beneficial to the newsboys and that the danger to be averted comes rather from idleness.

It is a question of fact, which must be settled authoritatively before an intelligent judgment can be formed.

The Cuban Treaty and the House. Our neighbor the Tribune makes the following explanation of its objection to amending the Cuban Reciprocity treaty with the condition: " This treaty shall not take effect until the same shall have been approved by the Congress, that is, by tariff legislation in which the House shall participate:

" The Tribune's views concerning the ame SUN If it supposes that we deny the necessity of action by the House before the treaty is put into operation. We have, on the contrary, steadily naintained that a reciprocity treaty, like a treaty guaranteeing payment of money, was not self. executing, but was merely a bargain pledging the faith of the Government, which could only be re deemed after appropriate legislative action to hange the tariff laws, just as in the other case it must be followed by an appropriation of money before the promised payment could be made."

No. THE SUN has not supposed that the Tribune could possibly overlook the broad and obvious principle so clearly stated by

JEFFERSON when he said: " We conceive the Constitutional doctrine to be that the President and Senate have the general power of making treaties, yet, when they include in a treaty matter confided by the Constitution to the three branches of the Legislature an act of legislation will be necessary to confirm these

JEFFERSON used the word " confirm. The proposed amendment of the Cuban treaty uses the word " approve," following the language of the recent Dingley act, in the section authorizing the Executive to negotiate certain reciprocity arrangements subject to subsequent legislation by Congress. The Tribune objects to the word " approve," apparently holding that its use implies the idea that the House is part of the treaty-making power;

for our neighbor says: " It the amendment) seems to say that the treat; to not a treaty until it is 'approved 'by somebody besides the President and Senate. As a matter of fact, it would be a blading treaty without proofnition of the House to any form."

How can it be a binding treaty, either as municipal law or as an international compact, when it pretends to do what cannot be done by treaty? Only on the impossible supposition that the Executive and Senate have Constitutional power to coerce, by anticipatory action of their own, the action of the House in a field of legislation wherein the Constitution distinetly gives to the House the right of

stands this; but its views on the subject of approval seem to be a little mixed, we do not mean Constitutionally or politically, but perhaps metaphysically. The phrase until the same shall have been approved by the Congress." is not an execution or admission of the right of the House to introduce itself into the Government's general treaty-making agency or matracting party that is this specific hugi-ness of changing tariff rates subsequent ingulation will be necessary under the Countitution; not that the President and Bonate cannot make a treaty without the House, but that a treaty-made tariff caused be effective uptil all these breaches of the Legislature have ap-

We send not consider long the Tribune's ment that the language of the Disp ley act is no precedent for this case, inas-much as the tariff changes to be made by those proposed treaties were contemplated in advance by a general law, while the changes now proposed are different changes and are inaugurated by " the original treaty-making power. The principle is exactly the same in both instances. Without the approval of the Congress, that is to say, of the House, the treaty-making power is certainly even less able to make or change a tariff when it acts of its own motion than when it is acting under general directions or instructions contained in previous law.

Old Work for Police Matrons. Several correspondents have recently communicated to THE SUN their complaints about the harshness and oppression, if not the brutality and indecency, of arrests of female prisoners, a notable case being the incarceration of three Syrian girls charged with technical violation of a minor corporation ordinance. These charges follow immediately the so-called " new departure" initiated by Police Commissioner GREENE and make opportune a statement of their cause.

Prior to the year 1892 all arrests in New York were made by police officers. The custody of the prisoners arrested, a distressingly large number of them being women and girls, was intrusted to male doormen. The perils, even indecency, attending this custom, led to a demand, carried forward by societies of women in this city, for the substitution of police matrons for doormen in charge of female prisoners. Experience justified the change. In all modern penal institutions female prisoners under sentence are in charge of female attendants. and the impropriety of those merely charged " with crime and awaiting a court hearing being in the custody of men was self-evident.

Many of the girls and women in domestic service in New York, many working girls, factory hands and even store employees, are strangers to the language of the city; and many women, in increasingly large numbers, are subject to ailments, the medical remedies for which tend, at times, to make them hysterical or even irresponsible.

The change, indicated as desirable by every humane consideration, was resisted by many of those then in charge of the police administration, and a vigorous effort was required to secure the establishment of the present system whereby women and girls arrested in New York are held only in those police stations to which matrons are regularly attached. There are two matrons in each of these stations. They are paid \$1,000 a year and their sole duty is to watch and safeguard female prisoners. They, and not the doormen, search the prisoners for deadly weapons, means of self-destruction, or evidences of crime. With the advent of Commissioner GREENE there was a " new departure ' in the nature of the services of police matrons. To the evident neglect of the other duties which legally devolve upon them, some matrons have been employed "to get evidence," as the process is described, and for that purpose they have been sent into saloons, poolrooms, gambling houses and places of more evil repute, to purchase drinks at unlawful hours, to place bets on horse races in violation of the statute as to gambling, and to do these things a result of this " new departure " police matrons have been absent from their posts of proper duty at periods when, under Police Department rules, they are required to be at the station houses; and as a natural, indeed inevitable, consequence of the disregard of the Matron law, the ill treatment of female prisoners has again cropped out.

Preparations for the Great Wet

Durbar. * The American mind runs naturally to committees when great men fall, wrote Mr. JOHN HAY some forty odd years ago. In Boston, next October. great men are going to fall by the rank, platoon, company. Then the Honour able Artillery Company of London, carrying firearms by kind permission of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts, is to be the guest of honor at the Great Wet Durbar to be given by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, which has been carrying most of the fire-water in the world since 1638. This Durbar is to be the most memorable event in the history of war and thirst since the Ancients, gallantly led by Col HENRY WALKER, invaded London, intimidated the Beefeaters, went to a garden party at Mariborough House in frock coats and brown derby hats and made their Guildhall friends, Gog and Magog, honorary members of the Company. The Ancients are all sitting committee now; and as they have a sedentary genius, they are sitting all the time. Here is an unofficial but tolerably

complete list of committees: Committee on Alcohol, Abelette and Aus

Committee on Boer and Brandy Committee on Corktain. Champagne and Curpout Committee of the Whole on Irlab. Stib Rab Com Committee on Pyropenese and Sage Committee on Factification and Flag Committee on tile. Grog and Guegitation Committee on High Saile. High Stabs. He

tains and Met Coppers. Committee on Invitation. Imbilities and Arrigation. Committee on Fire Sulification and Jago Committee on Fire William and stars South certana la filant l'ul-firmation de Sient.

Committee on Last and Load Exemplise on Hips. Hogs and Hugging Committee on Hips. Hogs and Hugging Committee on Street ared Duke (or false) Committee on Part. Paster. Pattern. Pauls Call and Pretoding Polation

Committee on Munits Quarte and Quarte

Constituted and take Whitele up Burm. Bill Out Con mitteds up Mediture. James figur and Jameica Committee on Section State and " Case assumme of the Whate on Constitues Entretrier of the Waste on Witness commisses of an exemplement of

subsistence, of wood and glass. It is a in the Regular army, and Gen. Daws is noble sight to see one of these committees, formidable as an Armada, splendid army at the end of the war. as CLEOPATRA's galley, pass under the spontoon bridge over the most of Fort Young or Fortress Parker, warp up to the bar and begin another day and night of solemn consultation and compotation.

glimpse of the fruity work now going on in sub-cellars which the sub-committees are keeping busy. We are permitted to have a foretaste of the Durbar feast to be spread in Symposium Hall. One thousand diners will sit in five thousand chairs, specially made of seasoned oak. The grandiose proportions of an Ancient make it difficult for him to be comfortable in less than from two to six ordinary chairs. The new chairs are of five times the usual width, and furnished with racks and padlocks to keep the passengers from pitching when a heavy sea arises. These chairs, say the despatches, " will be painted red, the royal color of Great Britain, with crossed cannon and the coat of arms of the Massachusetts Company emblazoned on their backs." Red may be the royal color of Great Britain; but " painted red " is a phrase invented by or first applied to the heroic warriors of the Bay State cohort. Hitherto the red has been emblazoned on their fronts and not on their backs. And the "crossed

cannon are merely pocket pistols, the side-pocket arms of the Ancients. We cannot but pity those devoted men, the London Honourables, who are coming to the slaughter. " The diners will sit at round tables, two visitors to every nine members of the local Company." a score! 9 to 2, and those nine Ancients. Can emblazoned coats of arms turn the thoughts of those lost Londoners from the desperate tournament to which they have rashly engaged themselves? Will they go back at all? If they do, they will wear highly and permanently emblazoned coats of stomachs.

Some Albany Bills.

The constant scattering of glass about the streets for animals and children to out their feet with gives force to the Sherry bill forbidding the careless distribution of samples of medicine.

In this period of increasing prices the Ulrich bill requiring all city paving to be done by day's work and by resident citizens only must be called a measure to increase the city's expenses for no additional return.

The Bailey bill to imprison third-time offenders among automobilists is too savage. Sporting enthusiasm is too keen, methods of detecting excessive speed are too uncertain, and, in many instances, the harm done is too near nil to justify the imprisonment of automobilists for every offence beyond the second one.

The McEwan bill to diminish the checks which still remain upon the Fiscal Supervisor in making contracts for charities supplies is another step in Governor ODELL's policy to centralize the charity powers in his own hands. It is not com-

The Prince bill requiring all tenement house manufactured goods to be stamped as such puts at once the question: How many workers will the Prince bill drive out of business?

The New Defender.

The Reliance, for that name was given to her last night, has been se experts for a general idea of her character to be obtained. Hazy as her body still remains, the essential points of it seem clear enough to predict victory, although we know and rejoice that the builders of Shamrock III. are buoyed up with no little confidence.

We wave a salute to Mr. CROWNIN-SHIELD and his backer, Mr. LAWSON of Boston, when we say that the Reliance is an improved Independence; that is, while her overhang has been somewhat sharpened to enable her to cut the water when it falls upon it, instead of pounding it like the Independence, the immense length over all-probably greater than the Independence's 140 feet 1016 inches -will let her fly through the water when heeled with the comparative case of a sculler's shell.

What we think we know of the form points to a spread of canvas of bewildering size. Happily, the latest reports about Shamrock III. indicate that her sails, also, have grown bigger than Shamrock II.'s: so that the trial between the two rivals for the Cup will be the more conclusive and satisfactory in re-

On to Lisbon .- Beston Budget This must refer to a cock-and-bull story

he port of Liebon nest summer, by way o That the United States would make such demonstration before the port of a friendly Power without that Power's consent, or

that that Power would give its consent, is ocivable. The story is nonsense The trial of certain Westerners who have been forging railroad tickets enables house men to add to their soliection a specime. or two of English as she is apole and as she
grows. A' body anatcher' or aspealer'
is a man of lungs who plants himself before a ticket ecalper's office, " barks " and secus to " rope in " customers. A " runnay " is

may mark," a " sucker;" a ningular

use of that expressive and sicolatic word

The deaths of Gen. 'Bain's Matter and of Gen. Withdraw B. Passings reduce to eighteen the number of Major Generals of the Civil War who still survive. There were He peneral efficient of this tank during the war. The survivors are Cassins M. Cass. Normann J. V. Hans, Cassins M. Cass. M. Linker, Fassins Fassins, Manually M. Linker, M. Li Company, Acarange Med Meteor. Designation of the state of the ticmoreses and Mates regeled the special Lieutenant-lieuerai, Liona Maraiga, Nov.

In the matter of the appointment of French Bishops, the form of Papal acknowledgment of the suggestions is "Excel-lentissimus Presidens Emilius Loubei nobie nominavit," the most excellent President Lover "nominates to us." By striking out "nebis." as the French Government Our Boston despatches give us a little desires, the Vatican would practically acknowledge President Louszr's nomination to be final, without regard to its own

> That is the question now to be dealt with between France and the Vatican. It will be an interesting contest, but before the present Government of France it is not likely that the Vatican will bow.

The celebration of the birthday of St Patrick promises to be unusually elaborate to-day. Mayor Low, it is reported, will take a hand in the affair, and it is said that the French Ambassador, M. JUSSE-BAND, will attend the banquet at DELMON-100's and present to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick a magnificent Sevres vase, the gift of the French Government, in return for the banquet given by the society to the French Mission in Washington on the day of the inauguration of the statue to ROCHAM-

Glory to the shamrock! May it shine in many thousand hate, and may all true Celts rejoice at the thought that to-day, at least, there is only one county in Ireland, the County Innisfael!

Newsboys and Other Boys.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Granted that to-day "the little newsboy who brings home to his mother so cents or a dollar every night is an important bread winner for the family," as is claimed by TRE SUN in an editorial of March 13; what of to-morrow?

There are at least 5,000 newsboys in Greater

There are at least 5,000 newboys in trace.

New York. The proposed law with reference to these children limits the age to 10, not to 12, as stated in Twe Sun. Suppose between the ages of 10 and 18, when these lade usually cease to be newsboys, they bring home an aggregate of \$5,000 every night—an entirely improbable amount—how have they been fitted to go on earning for the support of their families? They have necessarily had fitted to go on earning for the support of their families? They have necessarily had to nerlect school, have lived an irregular life, lost sleep, learned no trade, and are physically and mentally incapable of holding their own in the world's fight for life with other boys of their own age who have had decent homes and the training of the public school, though it must be confessed the schools give too little manual training. The normal boy, with normal up-bringing, begins to earn good wages about the time the newboy drops back into the ranks of the lounger, the tramp, the ignorant unemployed, and, perhaus, of criminals.

Compute fairly the wages of the newboy as he is to-day, from the age of 4, 5 and 6-for such infants are found selling paperaup to the time they are 30, at the rate of their present supposed earnings up to 15, and then what they will probably earn in their goodfor-nothing lives, in most instances, after 16. Then compute what 5,000 lads taken at random from the homes of working people would earn from the age of 12 up to 30, and a just comparison of the two amounts would be so strongly in favor of the bow who never sold papers that it becomes evident at once that it is short-sighted economy, as well as abort-sighted philanthropy, to urge the continuance of the present condition of ignorance, neglect and waste of human life, physical and moral.

What The Sun had to say about the desirability of little firs selling papers was sirely a slip which the good recording angel must have been agnast to seel

NEW YORK, March 18.

The Hen With One Chiek.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: None of the letters upon "race suicide" touches the vital condition which interests philosophers and deep students upon this extremely grave

and deep students upon this extremely grave subject.

Grant Allen, a scholar and a writer of inter-national fame, a recognized authority upon this important subject, said, in a statement published several years ago, that such are the vicissitudes of the human family, through

published several years ago, that such are the vicissitudes of the human family, through sickness, pestilence, wars, &c., and such is the large number of children who die in infancy that every woman that is born on the whole earth must bear four children for the population of the world to stand still, and as there are a large percentage of women who do not marry, those who do marry must bear six children for the population of the world to stand still.

A hen with only one chick is never a success, nor the chick either: it may not be the hen's fault, but that dogs not alter the condition of the "singular" hen, nor the chick either. The natural brood of a dozen or so will do for themselves several weeks before the one lonesome chick will leave its mother's protection. The "singular" chick will mope under its mother's wings on the floor of the chicken house and look for its mother to scratch for it until it is as hig as she is, while the "plural" chick will be on the roost rustling for a position of sefety out of the way of its enemies—rate and skunks—where nature inten ledit tobe, and these chicks will scratch for themselves during the day, and not look for their mother to scratch for them.

No, the "criminal limit hen, like her two-legged prototype of the unfasthered tribe, is a failure. They are both alike, however, in their vain ambition, for about the only prominence they have is when they stand on their tiptoes, stretch their necks and vainly attempt to crew like a cock. This is one of the most consulcuous features of their abnormality: their offsprine, if a cock, won't ficht or work; if a hen, won't lay or set. About the orly thing they are fit for is to be fed and be protected. Edward Chayson, Sh.,

SEATTLE, March 9. The Father of Seven.

Teners and Lags. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Mer: If teno have loss like a woman's and are concrally by set kneed, as your correspondent says, it seems prob-able that it is the legs that make the voice and nor

the voice that makes the legs.

A singer reaching for a high note invariably atretches his legs and raises himself up on his torr as to bring himself nearer the level of the not at which he is clutching. In other words, he sing

fore, the votes which springs from them is more apt to be the clear, sweet tener than the deep and there measurine bass.

I have never noticed that teners as a class were kneed. This, if true, may be due to their method of sineing. Narrow, contracted tones, very likely, produce knock hnees. Round, open tones, the chief hand a bound for the tener. the other hand, should tend to how the legs. Filactic sizeting may be caused by pedding masculine legs so as to make them look like femine once. That is to say, a false set o' legs make a falsetto volce.

NEW YORK, March 16.

The Irish on Parade.

From the Gast.

The arm is statute beights.
The wind is brisk and been.
The standing colors lichtly.
Are insalid o'er his break.
The business could be the arm.
And Eng of grifes disorder.
The licht on parade!
The licht on parade!

ANTHRACITE FOR 200 YEARS. Prof. Walcott Denies That He Said It Would Be Exhausted in Sixty Years.

WASHINGTON, March 16 .- Pro. Charles D. Walcott, Director of the Geological Survey, to-day denied the truth of the statement recently attributed to him that the anthracite coal supply of this country would be exhausted in sixty years. He says that on the contrary the supply will

last for 300 years or more.

"The output for 1901," he says, "was \$7,967,915 tons. Taking this as the annual rate, the mines would be exhausted about the year 2203, or 800 years from the presen date. The annual output when the no strikes is, however, constantly increasing, and taking this important feature into consideration, the mines will be exhausted at a much earlier date. In the ten

hausted at a much earlier date. In the ten years from 1890 to 1990 the output has increased 22.3 per cent., and at this rate of increase the last anthracite coal will be mined 200 years from now."

Speaking of the possibility of the further discovery of coal fields in the United States, Mr. Walcott said:

"It is possible that other anthracite fields may be discovered, but to-day the Pennsylvania fields furnish most of the coal for the world's supply. The fields in Belgium are the only fields in Europe that produce coal in any considerable quantity."

Regarding the supply of bituminous coal, Mr. Walcott said that the output of this fuel is almost limitiess, the area of the American fields being estimated at 279,543 square miles, as compared with 484 square miles of anthracite.

RARE BOOK AROUT NEW YORK First Printed in English About the City -Sold Here for 9025.

At an auction of books in the rooms Bangs & Co., yesterday afternoon, a copy of Denton's "Brief Description of New York," the first book in English about New York, was sold for \$625. The work was bought by a dealer, under the name "Spalding," for a retired business man of this city who is a collector of Americana. No copy of this book has been sold at auction in the United States in twelve years, and the book so rarely comes into the market that no price is quoted on it in the current price reports. There has been a report that a dealer of this city has been offering a copy of this book for \$2,000.

This is the book's description of itself:

This is the book's description of itself:

A Brief Description of New-York: Formerly called New-Netherlands with the Places theremak Atlanting the Places thereints Atlanting to the Brief Health-foliass of the C.imate and the Commodities thence produced. Also Some Directious and Advice to such as shall so thither, an Account of what Commodities there Shall take with them. Likewise A Brief Relation of the Customs of the Indians there. By Danief Pentan. 4to pp. (4) 21. Eleganity bound in full olivegreen levant, with orange levant double, elaborately tooled in gift, silk ends, routh full edges, enclosed in morecop pull-off case by Riviers.

Lond: Printed for John Barbock, at the

by Riviers.
Lond.: Printed for John Hancock, at the
first shop in Pone's-Head Alley in Cornhill
at the three Bibles, and William Bradley at
the three Bibles in the Minories, 1670.

MARKSMANSHIP COMMENDED. The President Expresses Approbation

the Work of the Asiatie Fleet. WASHINGTON, March 16.-President Roc velt's interest in naval affairs has led him to direct the Navy Department to send a commendatory etter to Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commanding the Asiatio fleet, in regard to some fine work done at target practice by men under his command. The letter was written to-day by Charles H. Darling, acting Secre-

tary of the Navy. It follows: tary of the Navy. It follows:

By direction of the President, the Department desires to express its approbation of the vigorous and intelligent efforts made by the fleet under your command to improve the target practice. The Department is in receipt of a report of the inspection of the Kentucky, held on Dec. 29. 1807, and Jan. 9, 16 and 11, 1808. This and other similar reports indicate progress and show close attention to the work on the part of yourself, the officers and crews of the vessels of your fleet.

The Department confidently expects that the asms good work which has preduced excellent results with the smaller cuibre guns will soon be observed in the sinch and is inch guns, and that the ability agreedy displayed will be used to correct any defects in the sights of the heavy guns.

The Department desires that you will be the proposition proposition assets the contraction.

in the sights of the heavy guns.

The Department desires that you will make known its approbation, particularly to the following men named in your report who have especially distinguished themselves in marksmanship:

I. S. O'Brien, ordinary seaman, and H. W. Stratton, apprentice, first class; 5-inch rapid fire guns, L. R. Hawley, seaman, and R. W. B. Wagner, seaman.

nre guns, L. R. Hawley, seaman, and R. W. B. Wagner, seaman
New Orleans—Six-pounder rapid fire guns,
T. Crawford, cox-wain, and J. Mcreny, corporal, U. S. M. C. 6-inch rapid fire guns.
A. Ludquist, coxswain. A. Ludquist, coxswain.

Helena—Six-pounder rapid fire guns, D.

Humphreys, ordinary seaman.

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY RETURNS. Will Pontificate at the Cathedral Mass To-day and Review St. Patrick's Parade. Archbishop Farley, accompanied by his secretary, Father Hays, returned yester-

day from Atlantic City, where the Archbishop has been spending a week in abso-Mgr. Farley will pontificate at the solem military high mass which will be cele-brated at the Cathedral this morning in honor of St. Patrick, the Cathedral's patron

saint. The other officers of the mass will be Vicar-General Mooney and all of the Cathedral clergy.
The Sixty-ninth Regiment will attend

The Sixty-ninth Regiment will attend the mass before taking part in the St. Patrick's Day parade. The regiment will form a guard of honor around the sanctuary. Its chaplain, Father Daly, the new rector of St. Malachy's parish and former reasistant rector of the Cathedrai, will preach.

After the mass, which will be celebrated at 16 o'clock, finishing about noon, the Archhishop will view the St. Patrick's Day parade from the archieplacopal residence in Madison avenue.

A retreat for then in preparation for the feast has best held for a week by Father Burke, one of the Paulist Fathers.

GOT THREATENING LETTERS. George I. Wilson Hilred Meteolism. Wh

Named a Man.

George L. Wilson of 76 East Twelfth str

was in Jefferson Market court yesterday as complainant against John Barry, a painter of to Perry street. Mr. Wilson told Magistrate Bress that Mr Wilson told Magistrate Breen that for several weeks he had been receiving three-intelling interes, demanding money have Sunday effections therry rang the bell of the beautiful door and achieve the domestic if the man of the beautiful or the domestic if the man of the beautiful or the front door, where he was published to describe the had entired at the wrang language and that a minimished had been made in occasioning him with the interest He much that several there again a fine or Fine entire had given this a time or Fine entit that several they are not fine or Fine entitled to therefore the mid that a several they are fine as fine in several and for function. The give a principle of a series a fine in several man as including a land and he formed, was an including of a series.

Sementation was given at Mrs Gabries of Sparies passessing afternoon. I M. Starte game a menture on "Reputational transcription and the passessing from farmers about the menture and formal and dist. The starte passes the starte and starte the starte passes.

---And way did tary suspend Patrol PRIEST HELPS TO STOP WORK Of Laying Tracks Across the Sidewalk on

Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's attempt to lay a spur from the Atlantic t Rudolph Reimer's coal yard, Van Sicklen property owners, led by the Rev. Father McGuire, pastor of St. Malachy's Roman Ostholic Church.

The spur is designed to cross the sidewalk in front of property owned by Miss Mary McGuire, a sister of the priest and sister of Elections Commissioner John

a sister of Elections Commissioner John McGuire. No intimation of the intention of the railroad people, it is alleged, had been given to the owners.

On Sunday morning a gang of men began to dig up the street. The tracks were laid to the curb and preparations were being made to carry them across the sidewalk into the coalyard when Father McGuire arrived in response to a summons from his sister.

The police were called to the aid of the

The police were called to the aid of the property owners and the work was stopped. All day and all night a guard of police, re n-forced by Father McGuire and other citizens, in turn, stood guard with the trackmen close by.

Yesterday morning Elections Commissioner McGuire applied for an injunction restraining the company from laying the track. The injunction, if granted, was not served up to a late hour last night and both sides were still watching.

VERMONT FARMS LACK MEN. Room for Thousands of Real Laborers to

New England. Jacob A. Rlis has asked THE SUN to publish the following letter from a Vermont farmer who is unable to secure enough help to cultivate his farm properly, while at the same time men are on the verge of starvation for lack of work in places not a

starvation for lack of work in places not a hundred miles off:

MY DEAR SIR: As I read in the papers of the famine in Sweden and Finland I wish that many of those people might in some way find their way into this part of New England, where there is no lack of food, but where there is a great lack of reliable dairy farm help. I have a small dairy farm of less than 100 acres, and yet I am sure that the loss for lack of help would have been enough to support a small family in confort. It here no way by which I can get a single man for farm work? I can use a man who has no knowledge of our language, provided he be of good character and anxious to learn Thousands of those people can flad permanent homes in New England, with a good chance for a home of their own in the future. As to character, we need just what you would need were you to go to the country to manage a large dairy farm—men who are able and willing to do all kinds of rough work summer and winter; kind to horses and cattle; free from tobacco and profarity and subtitous to save for a home. My need is very great, as I have been obliged to work about one hundred hours every week for the year now past can you help me in any way? Yours most sincerely,

SEE ABOUT STREET PREACHING. Methodists to Send a Committee to the Mayor-May Affect Dowle.

The Methodist preachers of this city decided yesterday to send a committee to see Mayor Low about proposed changes in the ordinance regarding licenses for street preaching. Miss Helen F. Clark. who represents the Foreigners' Mission Society, desires a more liberal law and Society, desires a more liberal law and has applied to ministerial societies to helpher get it. Her work is among the foreign-speaking peoples of this city. It was suggested that the ministers go to the Aldermen, but the Rev. Dr. F. M. North thought they would receive unfavorable attention from that body. He said that the present ordinance, while it imposes some hardships, is not radically wrong, and interpretation rather than amendment is the road to improvement. If changed it may affect the proposed operations of the Rev. John Alexander Dowie and his Restoration Host.

\$100,000 MORE FOR TROOP C. New Armory Will Be Fireprest-Second

Naval Battallen Gets 860,000 More. The Armory Board authorized yesterday the expenditure of a further sum of \$100,000 for the new armory for Troop C in Brookwas \$400,000, but with the additional mone

a fireproof building can be erected. A protest was signed by several archi tects against the award of the Second Naval Battalion Armory in Breakling Naval Battation Armory in Brooklyn to Lord & Hewlett. It was alleged that the designs did not comply with the specifications, especially as to the area for the drill hall. The protest was placed on file. Instead of the \$250,000 originally set aside for the construction of this armory the board decided yesterday to spend \$310,000. The extra amount is for the fireproofing of the building.

STRUCK SUPERIOR OFFICER. Capt. Kane Says It Was Assault; Pireman Stripp Calls It an Accident

Capt. Thomas F. Kune of Engine Company 11, with headquarters in East Houston treet, appeared yesterday in the Essex Market police court to prosecute Fireman John Stripp of his command, whose arrest he caused Sunday night on a charge of

The captain declared that when he gav-The captain deciared that when he gave orders to Stripp the latter struck him in the face, but did not hurt him much. Stripp admitted hitting his superior officer, but said that the blow was an accidental one Stripp was held for trial in Special Ses-sions in \$500 hall, which he furnished lie was suspended from duty after the alleged assault lie has been a fireman for about five years and is said to be a brother of Detective Sergoant Stripp.

CALL FOR METHODIST COLLEGES

President James of Northwestern Inf-President Edmund J. James of North western University told the Methodis ministers of New York, at their meeting ministers of New York, at their meeting yesterday, that biethodism must take held of the university eituation and lead in it or stand a chance of seeing their collegiate system, built up in the last fifteen years at enormous expense, go to pieces freedend James said that the technical school must be made Methodist or Methodist youth would be lost. But the greatest pend of Methodist education, he said is the graduate schools, which does not now exist in Methodist institutions.

JIM CHOW CAN LAW VALLE Laudens Supreme Court Soon It's Can

NEW ORLEANS, March 16. The Louisiana Supreme Court to-day decided that the The law has been vigorously opposed by the augment, being resent it greatly. Many of the inter class of projects have send the law send their file states and all the law send to appear the augment that the Lawleiness for minimum that the Lawleiness for minimum that a lawleiness for minimum that a project to a send the send that the lawleiness for minimum that a project the send of the se

Sårmt. Malaup's Sientguatter Accepted Westernore, March M. The resignation of Section Lines to Maring Foresteenth literates, against whether were printed where there with the War Interaction and printed with the War Interaction and a feet where the same accompany to the Propositions the third for the good of the Proposition and the transfer against the presentation of the Department of the Land.

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